

Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form

Property Name: National Bank of Cockeysville **Inventory Number:** BA-887

Address: 10914 York Road (MD 45) **Historic District:** **Yes** X **No**

City: Cockeysville **Zip Code:** 21030 **County:** Baltimore County

USGS Quadrangle(s): _____

Property Owner: _____ **Tax Account ID Number:** _____

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ **Tax Map Number:** _____

Project: Central Light Rail Project **Agency:** MTA

Agency Prepared By: _____

Preparer's Name: _____ Date Prepared: _____

Documentation Is Presented In:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:	Eligibility Recommended	Eligibility Not Recommended
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Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number:	Eligible:	Yes	Listed:	Yes
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Site Visit by MHT Staff: Yes No Name: Date:

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: ☒ Eligibility Not Recommended: ☐

Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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MHT Comments: Determined eligible by J. Rodney Little by letter dated November 29, 1988

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

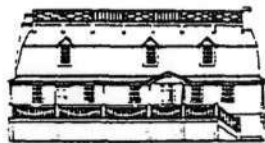
J. Rodney Little

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date _____

Tuesday, November 29, 1988

Date _____

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL

TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
GovernorJacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

November 29, 1988

RECEIVED

DEC 1 1988

Mr. John W. von Briesen
Project Manager
Mass Transit Administration
300 W. Lexington Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-3415

PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF
BALTIMORE OFFICE

Dear Mr. von Briesen:

Thank you for your letter of October 11th and the historic resources summary for the Central Light Rail project. We have reviewed the list of structures listed in "Exhibit C" (Section 4.12) and have the following comments regarding their eligibility for the National Register (NR) and Maryland Register (MR) of Historic Places:

1. Glen Burnie B & A Railroad Trestle (remaining concrete abutment) - not eligible for the NR or MR;
2. Ferndale B & A Railroad Trestle - not eligible for the NR or MR;
3. North Linthicum B & A Railroad Trestle - not eligible for the NR or MR;
4. Linthicum Station - There is not enough information about the station's alterations for adaptive reuse to determine whether it would be eligible for the NR or MR;
5. 501-503 N. Howard Street - would be eligible for the NR or MR as part of an extension of the Howard-Lexington Historic District;
6. Melvale Distillery - eligible for the NR or MR;
7. St John's Church and Parsonage - listed in the NR and MR;

Department of Housing and Community Development
Shaw House, 21 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland 21401 (301) 974-5000

Mr. John W. von Briesen
November 29, 1988
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8. Stevenson House and Riderwood Station - both eligible for the NR and MR as part of a Riderwood Historic District (boundary not defined);
9. 1601 Lutherwood-Riderwood Drive - listed in the NR as part of the Lutherville Historic District;
10. Thomas Fortune House, Powell Griscom House, Station Master's House, Ward-Cole House, 9907 Railroad Avenue, Frank Gagliano House, John Burns House, Kenny-Concannon House and McDermott's Tavern - all eligible for NR and MR as part of the Texas Historic District;
11. Cockeysville Freight Station - eligible for NR and MR;
12. National Bank of Cockeysville - eligible for NR and MR; and,
13. Cockeysville Hotel Stable - not eligible for NR or MR.

In addition, the historic assessment should show the boundaries for all historic districts, such as Woodbury and Lutherville, which are adjacent to or intersected by the rail line. Then the effects of the rail line on the entire district should be assessed with particular attention to some individual buildings, e.g., 1601 Lutherville-Riderwood Drive which is close to the proposed line.

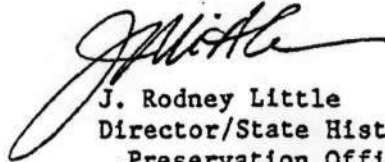
We also recommend investigation of alternatives to avoid any adverse effects of the new line on historic buildings. At this time, there appears to be only one potential for adverse effect, the possible demolition of 501-503 N. Howard Street for the downtown substation. We strongly urge you to investigate the use of other sites which would not require the demolition of historic resources.

We understand that the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA) will be preparing an assessment of the project's effects to archeological resources, as the design plan develops. Based on the preliminary project descriptions, it appears that those aspects of the project most likely to impact archeological sites are the proposed stations, parking facilities and construction access/staging areas since the majority of the rail line itself will follow existing rights-of-way. We look forward to receiving the results of the BCUA's assessment. Further consultation with our office will be necessary to complete the project's archeological review as project plans progress.

Mr. John W. von Briesen
November 29, 1988
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The Trust appreciates the opportunity to comment on this resources summary. If you have questions or require further assistance, please call Ms. Beth Cole for archaeology or George Andreve at 974-5000.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little
Director/State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/GJA/EJC/meh

cc: Ms. Kristen Peters
Sallye Perrin
Mrs. Walter E. Black, Jr.
Mr. James E. Lewis
Mr. Joseph M. Coale III
Mr. Fred Shoken
Mrs. Lauri Fitzgerald
Mr. Paul McKean
Mr. Harrison B. Wetherill, Jr.
Mr. Dean Johnson
Ms. Donna Ware

Capsule Summary
BA- 887
National Bank of Cockeysville
10914 York Road
Cockeysville, Baltimore County
1903
Private

Located at 10914 York Road, the National Bank of Cockeysville was constructed in 1903 on the main turnpike connecting Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania. Situated in the Eighth Election District between the towns of Texas to the south, and Ashland to the north, the bank was constructed in the center of Cockeysville in close proximity to the Northern Central Railroad. The commercial building was designed by Paul Emmart of Baltimore City in the Beaux-Arts style, a popular style for commercial and civic buildings at the turn of the 20th century. The banking facility was erected under the direction of Joshua F. Cockey III (1837-1920), great-grandson of the founder of Cockeysville. Between 1940 and 1964, the National Bank of Catonsville came under the ownership of the Maryland National Bank, which continued to operate the building as a bank until 1964.

The National Bank of Cockeysville is a three bay wide symmetrically fenestrated commercial building. The building is located along a commercial and residential corridor of York Road in Cockeysville. It is rectilinear in plan with a straight-sided mansard roof clad in square-butted slate tiles with copper flashing. The building has a masonry structural system with brick cladding laid in a Flemish-bonding pattern. It is placed on a solid smooth-faced limestone block foundation with granite footings. The limestone detailing is carried throughout the building, as evidenced in the molded cap water table, the smooth-faced quoins, and the door and window surrounds. The heavy entablature, which consists of overhanging eaves with a modillion coursed soffit, a wide plain frieze, and a molded wood cornice. A brick one-story rear addition with a stepped parapet flat roof is present with a small, corrugated metal hyphen, which connects the bank to the neighboring commercial building.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA- 887

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic National Bank of Cockeysville

other

2. Location

street and number 10914 York Road not for publication

city, town Cockeysville vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Robert E. DeCorse

street and number 10916 York Road telephone 410.527.0200

city, town Cockeysville state MD zip code 21030-2119

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel map 42, parcel 360

city, town Towson liber 6501 folio 88

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Contributing <u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	Noncontributing <u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	Contributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	Noncontributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	Contributing <u>1</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	Noncontributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Contributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	Contributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	Noncontributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	Contributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	Noncontributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	Contributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Noncontributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Contributing <u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	Noncontributing <u> </u>
			Total <u> </u>
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory <u>1</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. BA- 887

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed in 1903, the Beaux Arts style National Bank of Cockeysville is a three bay wide symmetrically fenestrated commercial building. The building is located along a commercial and residential corridor of York Road in Cockeysville. It is rectilinear in plan with a straight-sided mansard roof clad in square-butted slate tiles with copper flashing. The building has a masonry structural system with brick cladding laid in a Flemish-bonding pattern. It is placed on a solid smooth-faced limestone block foundation with granite footings. The limestone detailing is carried throughout the building, as evidenced in the molded cap water table, the smooth-faced quoins, and the door and window surrounds. The heavy entablature, which consists of overhanging eaves with a modillion coursed soffit, a wide plain frieze, and a molded wood cornice. A brick one-story rear addition with a stepped parapet flat roof is present with a small, corrugated metal hyphen, which connects the bank to the neighboring commercial building.

EXTERIOR

The primary façade faces east on York Road and measures three bays wide. A centrally located entry is present with an elaborate one-and-a-half-story carved limestone surround. The surround includes engaged Tuscan columns on plain bases under an entablature with triglyphs and guttae at each end. A wooden sign advertising the Cockeysville Exchange, which now inhabits the building, is adhered to the central frieze. The molded pediment is arched with a broken base. There is a floral and garland motif in the tympanum portion with a central cartouche detail. The door surround is molded with a three-part splayed keystone and unadorned base blocks. The soffit surrounding the entry is paneled. There is a double-leaf wood two-panel door with metal-frame transom bearing a Greek key and oval motif. There are diamond-shaped ghost marks on the door panels indicating the location of nailers. Above the door surround, there is a carved limestone sign reading "The National Bank of Cockeysville." It extends into the frieze and has floral and shell patterned details. Smaller quoins are located on the façade and are the width of the entry. The entry is also flanked by two date stones, one marking the founding of the bank in 1891 and the second marking to building's construction date in 1903.

The first story has a recessed 1/1 window to each side of the door. The molded surrounds are carved out of limestone with arched caps, central keystones and projecting molded sills. Scrolled iron bars with fleur-de-lis tops further accentuate the elaborate Beaux Arts style façade. The second story has two smaller 1/1 windows with less elaborate surrounds, consisting of lug lintels with keystones, set into the architrave. They have projecting sills with block supports.

The north elevation has four 1/1 inset windows on each story. The molded limestone square window surrounds on the first story have projecting sills and central keystones. The second story windows are smaller with lug lintels projecting from the architrave and decorative block brackets under the sill corners.

The rear, or west elevation, continues the cornice pattern and modillion-coursed soffit from the facade. However, the frieze and architrave stop at the end of the quoins. The north end of this elevation has an exterior end chimney with a pierced top and flat cap. The cornice and modillioned soffit wrap around the stack. A one-story circa 1950s addition with a stepped parapet and flat roof extends from this elevation. The addition is

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-887

Name National Bank of Cockeysville, 10914 York Road, Cockeysville
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

constructed of stretcher bond brick with three randomly placed rows of Flemish bond. There are two symmetrically positioned fixed metal twenty-four-light windows with rowlock sills, soldier bond lintels and metal awnings. A wooden cornice adorns this elevation. Attached to this addition is a one-bay entry vestibule clad in corrugated metal, which forms a hyphen, connecting to the neighboring building. This small, enclosed entry has a single-leaf flush hollow-core wood door and a vertical board surround.

The south elevation mirrors the north side. There are four inset 1/1 windows symmetrically placed on each story. The molded limestone square window surrounds on the first story have projecting sills and central keystones. The second story windows are smaller with lug lintels that project from the architrave. They have decorative block brackets located under the sill corners.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA- 887

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1903-1964

Architect/Builder Paul Emmart, Architect

Construction dates 1903

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Located at 10914 York Road, the National Bank of Cockeysville was constructed in 1903 on the main turnpike connecting Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania. Situated in the Eighth Election District between the towns of Texas to the south, and Ashland to the north, the bank was constructed in the center of Cockeysville in close proximity to the Northern Central Railroad. The commercial building was designed by Baltimore City architect Paul Emmart in the Beaux Arts style, a popular style for commercial and civic buildings at the turn of the 20th century. The banking facility was erected under the direction of Joshua F. Cockey III (1837-1920), great-grandson of the founder of Cockeysville. Between 1940 and 1964, the National Bank of Catonsville came under the ownership of the Maryland National Bank, which continued to operate the building as a bank until 1964.

HISTORY

Joshua Cockey, the primary landowner in the area, founded the town of Cockeysville, originally known as Cockeysville Station. The town is strategically located a half a mile east of the Beaver Dam marble quarries. Marble quarrying began in this region in 1780 and fully developed between 1815 and 1829. Shortly thereafter, the area's abundant limestone deposits were quarried. In 1804, the first limestone was burned in nearby Texas, Maryland. The availability of these two important stones enabled the construction of local buildings to feature marble and also limestone, although the latter was primarily used for agricultural purposes. Although there is no conclusive evidence, it is probable that the limestone used in the construction of the National Bank of Cockeysville was quarried locally.¹

In 1838, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad officially opened, passing through the town of Cockeysville, for travel from Baltimore to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line. In 1854, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, York and Maryland, York and Cumberland, and Susquehanna Railroad Companies were consolidated into the Northern Central Railroad Company, one of the largest railroad companies in Maryland. Thus, its location near the junction of the York Road and the Northern Central Railroad enabled Cockeysville to grow continually

¹ The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 131.

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Name National Bank of Cockeysville, 10914 York Road, Cockeysville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

through the latter half of the 19th century.² In 1877, commercial properties in Cockeysville included a blacksmith's shop, a carriage manufacturer, two merchants, and a marble works. By 1881, the small town's population had grown to 270 people located at this important intersection. By the late 19th century, the town of Cockeysville and its vicinity had established a flourishing trade industry supported by agriculture, mills, and marble quarries. This necessitated the establishment of the National Bank of Cockeysville in 1891, and the construction of a banking facility by Joshua F. Cockey III (1837-1920), great-grandson of the town's founder.³

As the founding family, the Cockeys were an important in the town's development throughout the 19th century. In addition to being one of the founders of the Sherwood Church in 1830, Joshua Cockey II (1800-1891), funded the construction of the local train station and accompanying commercial buildings. Joshua F. Cockey III was an important civic leader in the town, establishing a general store circa 1860 in addition to the bank that he later built. He also oversaw the construction of many of the dwellings along York Road that comprise the town of Cockeysville.

Although historic resources do not indicate the original location of the National Bank of Cockeysville, it was certainly not located on its present lot. However, the initial bank building was in use for no more than twelve years, reflecting the rapid growth of the commercial industry in the town of Cockeysville. In 1903, Joshua F. Cockey, Jr. and his wife, Anna, deeded the property to the National Bank of Cockeysville for the sum of \$567. Shortly thereafter, the bank constructed the present building for \$7,500. At the time of its construction, the bank featured a time-lock vault.

The choice of the Beaux Arts style for the bank's construction reflects the emphasis of the late 19th and early 20th centuries on the prominence of civic and financial institutions, as well as architect Paul Emmart's exposure to Baltimore City.⁴ Beaux Arts architecture dominated the urban landscape from roughly 1885 to 1920 and often refers to or includes the Italian Renaissance and Neoclassical revivals. Civic, commercial, and residential buildings of the Beaux Arts style typically feature extensive use of limestone and buff-colored brick. In addition, designers of these buildings often accent the primary elevations with extensive stone carvings and sculptural ornamentation. The National Bank of Cockeysville dominates the mixed residential and commercial streetscape.⁵

The National Bank of Cockeysville, appears to have functioned under its original ownership until at least 1940. In 1916, the Cockeysville bank joined fifteen other national banks in Baltimore County, including the First National Bank of Catonsville, which was organized in 1897 with its final building constructed in 1901.

² J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 344-345.

³ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 47; see also Scharf, p. 877.

⁴ *Baltimore County Union*, October 8, 1904.

⁵ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 183.

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Inventory No. BA-887

Name National Bank of Cockeysville, 10914 York Road, Cockeysville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

Between 1940 and 1964, the National Bank of Catonsville came under the ownership of the Maryland National Bank. Although no concrete information is currently available to narrow the period of this title transfer, other transactions conducted by the bank indicate a post-1940 date.

In 1964, the National Bank of Cockeysville ceased operations as a financial institution when the Maryland National Bank sold the property to Wire Realty, Incorporated for the sum of \$5. Three years later, Wire Realty sold the property to Clark and Ann Mackenzie for the same sum. The following year, the Mackenzie family sold the property and the bank building to Ellsworth DeCorse for \$5. At some point in the late 1960s or 1970s, the bank building and an adjacent commercial structure, now DeCorse and Son General Contractors, were attached by the construction of a small hyphen between the two buildings and toward the back of the lot.

Although the National Bank of Cockeysville changed ownership two additional times between 1968 and 1982, it remains in the DeCorse family. In 1982, Premelia DeCorse, a surviving relative of Ellsworth, sold the property to current owner Robert DeCorse for \$78,000. The National Bank of Cockeysville currently serves as the Cockeysville Exchange, a store specializing in the sale of new and used clothing and household accessories.

Chain of Title:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| May 30, 1889: | Joshua F. Cockey, deceased, willed to Joshua F. Cockey, his son
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber BWA 9 Folio 299 |
| September 29, 1903: | Joshua F. Cockey and Anna B. Cockey, wife, to National Bank of Cockeysville
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber NBM 270 Folio 303 |
| December 4, 1964: | Maryland National Bank to Wire Realty, Inc.
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4403 Folio 508 |
| June 30, 1967: | Wire Realty, Inc to Charles F. Mackenzie, t/a Shawan Associates
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4776 Folio 153 |
| December 31, 1968: | Clark F. Mackenzie and Ann S. Mackenzie t/a Shawan Associates to Ellsworth B. DeCorse
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4953 Folio 23 |
| August 26, 1982: | Union Trust Company of Maryland, surviving personal representative of the estate of Ellsworth B. DeCorse, |

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Name National Bank of Cockeysville, 10914 York Road, Cockeysville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

deceased, to Premelia E. DeCorse
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 6436 Folio 475

December 30, 1982: Premelia E. DeCorse to Robert E. DeCorse
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 6501 Folio 88

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA- 887

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Union. October 8, 1904.

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture.* New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994.

The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc. *The Limestone Valley.* Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Less than one Acre
Acreage of historical setting Less than one Acre
Quadrangle name Cockeysville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since 1903, the National Bank of Cockeysville has been associated with the 29,538 square feet known as parcel 360 and located on grid 22 of tax map 42 of the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L. V. Trieschmann, A. L. McDonald, and J. J. Bunting, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	8 October 2000
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

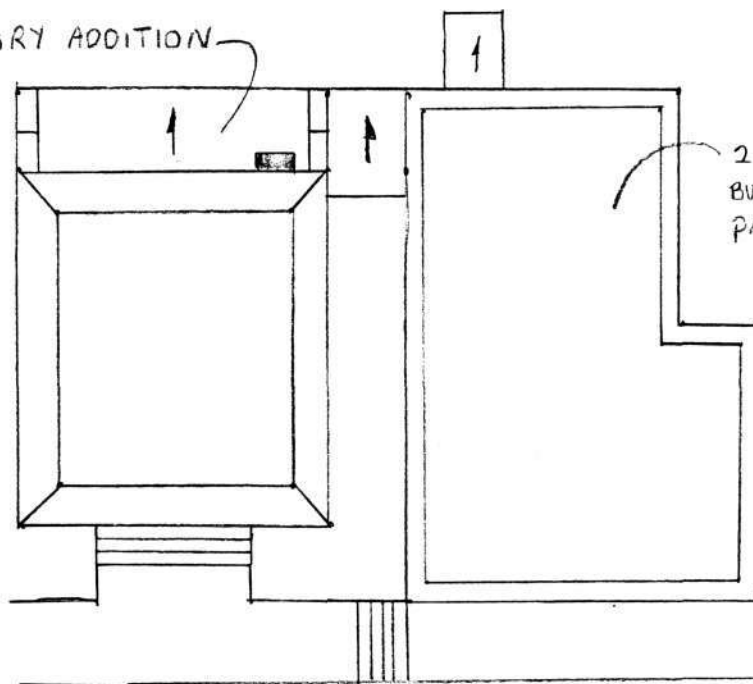
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

BA-887

N →

1- STORY ADDITION



2 STORY COMMERCIAL
BUILDING, FLAT WITH
PARAPET

YORK RD

NATIONAL BANK OF COCKEYSVILLE

BA 887

18914 YORK ROAD

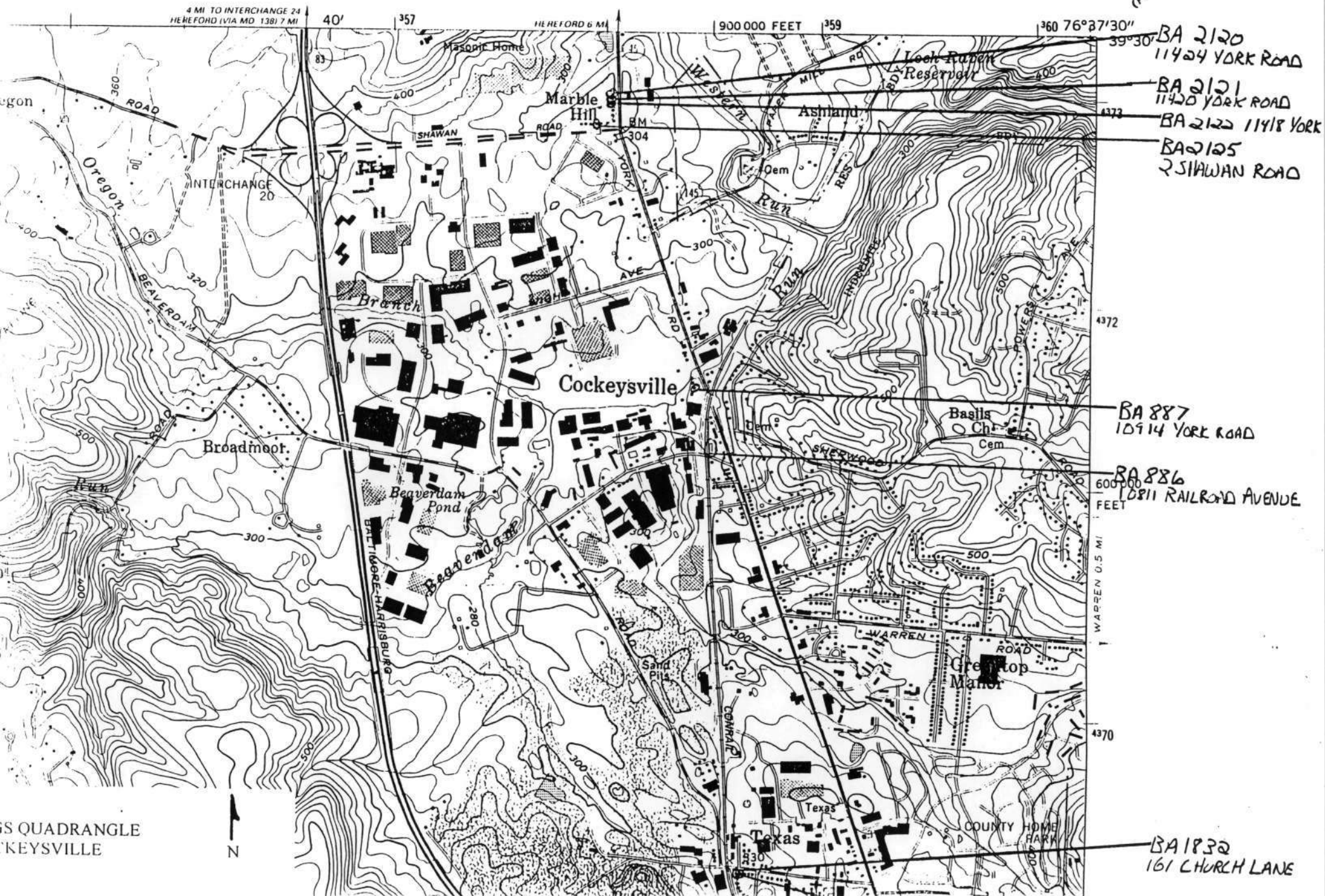
COCKEYSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

→ NORTH

NOT TO SCALE

5663 II SE
(PHOENIX)





BA 887
10914 YORK AVENUE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPO
EASTERN ELEVATION
LOOKING NORTH WEST



BA 887

10914 YORK AVENUE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER
LOOKING NORTH WEST

2 of 4

Eight
Cross
1779
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BA 887
10914 YORK AVENUE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES
5/00
MD SHPO
NORTHEAST CORNER
LOOKING SOUTHWEST



BA887

10914 YORK AVENUE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

5/00

MDSHIP0

SOUTHWEST CORNER
LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 of 4

BA-887

NATIONAL BANK OF COCKEYSVILLE - 1904 - 10914 Railroad Avenue, Cockeysville. Two-story office building in brick and Indiana whitestone, Beaux Arts style. Built to replace earlier structure personally owned by bank's founder, Joshua F. Cockey. Bank was chartered in 1891. Present building

DISTRICT 8 - continued -

featured a time-lock vault when constructed. Originally cost \$7,500. In use by a research firm as office. Owner: